

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(87.3518, -17.7626,  
-9.2033)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(87.3518, -17.7626,  
-9.2033) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(87.1944,  
-17.7456, -9.2045)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B3EBFC
RGB	179, 235, 252
RGB Percent	70%, 92%, 99%
CMY	0.2980, 0.0784, 0.0118
CMYK	0.29, 0.07, 0.00, 0.01
HSL	194°, 92%, 85%
HSV	194°, 29%, 99%
XYZ	65.8694, 76.0286, 103.2988
YIQ	220.1940, -38.8330, -6.5850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

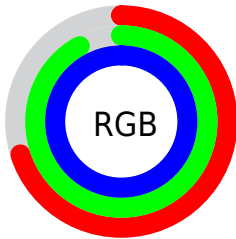
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	179, 211, 252
Decimal	11791356
CIE Lab	89.87, -13.88, -13.98
CIE LCh	90, 19.698, 225.212
Yxy	76.0317, 0.2686, 0.3101
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289981436 (0xFFB3EBFC)
YUV	220.1940, 15.6804, -36.1271
Hunter-Lab	87.1944, -17.7456, -9.2045

# Details

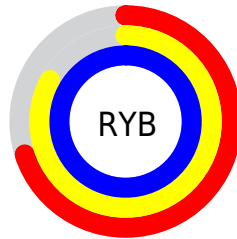
The HunterLab color **87.1944, -17.7456, -9.2045** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **79.6434, 13.0790, 17.5546**, and the grayscale version is **84.6307, -4.5157, 4.5981**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98.2715, -11.4019, 3.2753**, and **63.6124, -15.1229, -9.1886** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.6621, -20.7041, -14.0778**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.9557, -14.0538, -4.2333**.

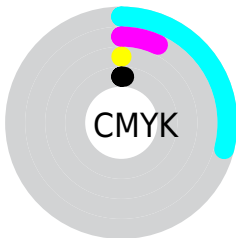
# Distribution



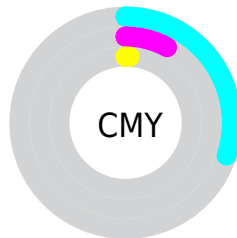
- Red (70%)
- Green (92%)
- Blue (99%)



- Red (70%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (1%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 87.1944, -17.7456, -9.2045 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the HunterLab color 87.1944, -17.7456, -9.2045 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



87.1944, -17.7456,  
-9.2045

87.1944, -17.7456,  
-9.2045

219.4211,  
-29.7758, -6.3865

75.1389, -16.4293,  
-9.2879

113.0361,  
-20.3794, -8.8774

63.6951, -15.1063,  
-9.3155

126.7704,  
-21.7001, -8.6431

52.8997, -13.7722,  
-9.2812

141.0198,  
-23.0262, -8.3648

42.7942, -12.4191,  
-9.1798

155.7664,  
-24.3589, -8.0449

33.4294, -11.0354,  
-9.0055

170.9939,  
-25.6995, -7.6853

24.8693, -9.6029,  
-8.7533

186.6877,

17.1982, -8.0904,

-27.0487, -7.2880

-8.4223

202.8342,  
-28.4073, -6.8545

■ 10.5344, -6.5705,  
-8.0334

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 87.1944, -17.7456,  
-9.2045

■ 87.1944, -17.7456,  
-9.2045

■ 83.6621, -20.7041,  
-14.0778

■ 90.9557, -14.0538,  
-4.2333

■ 80.3640, -22.8638,  
-18.8264

■ 94.9291, -9.6916,  
0.8042

■ 77.3102, -24.1729,  
-23.4150

■ 99.1041, -4.7256,  
5.8870

■ 74.5056, -24.5948,  
-27.8093

■ 99.9041, -5.8612,  
6.8013

■ 71.9495, -24.1193,  
-31.9797

■ 69.6331, -22.7758,  
-35.9082

■ 67.5262, -20.6819,  
-39.6165

■ 67.3142, -20.4470,  
-39.9977

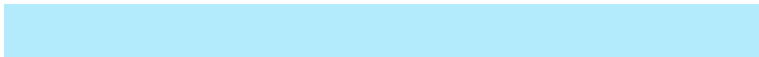
# Harmonies

## Analogous

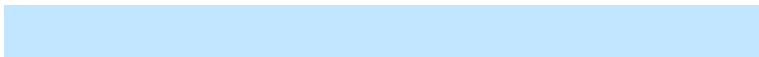
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



87.1961, -22.3836, -0.1721



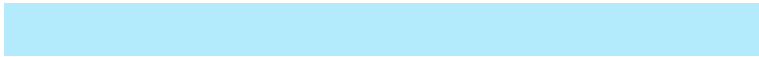
87.1944, -17.7456, -9.2045



87.1961, -9.4931, -14.7758

# Triad

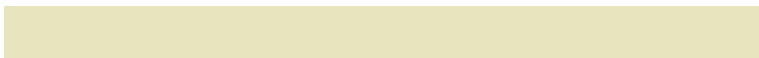
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



87.1961, -17.7467, -9.2031



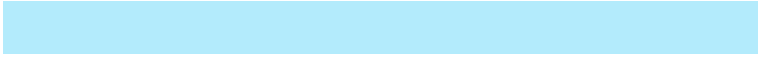
87.1961, 14.6489, -0.0343



87.1961, -9.6272, 20.5636

# Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



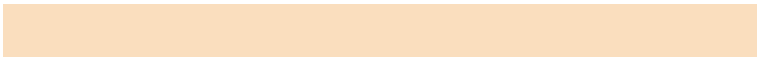
87.1944, -17.7456, -9.2045



79.6434, 13.0790, 17.5546

# Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



87.1961, 0.2864, 20.5916



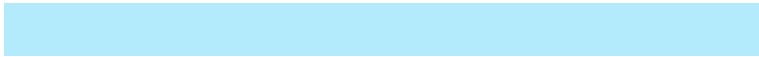
87.1944, -17.7456, -9.2045



87.1961, 14.6090, 9.3940

# Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



87.1961, -17.7467, -9.2031



87.1961, 9.3596, -9.0924



87.1961, 9.2530, 16.7146

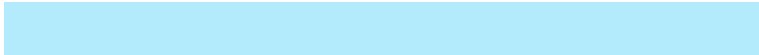


87.1961, -17.8410, 16.6331



# Rectangle

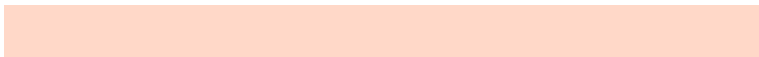
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



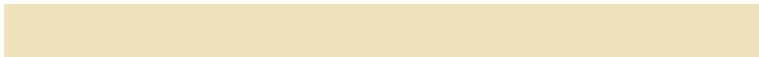
87.1944, -17.7456, -9.2045



87.1961, -2.9101, -15.4219



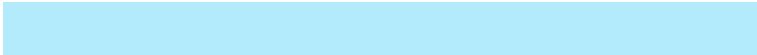
87.1961, 9.2530, 16.7146



87.1961, -6.3908, 21.0139

# Sweetspot

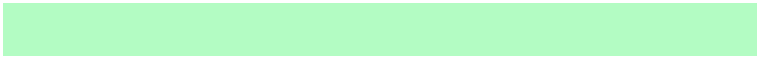
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



87.1961, -17.7467, -9.2031



96.1987, -9.8409, 0.7955



91.1800, -35.7777, 22.0554



44.2287, -4.8688, 0.0226

0.0000, NaN, NaN

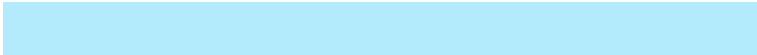


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

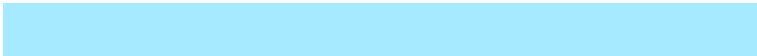


# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



87.1961, -17.7467, -9.2031



86.1802, -19.8949, -12.3324



76.0104, 0.2368, -24.9963



43.4547, -4.5584, 0.2473



48.8256, -15.0989, -28.4336



15.3887, -5.3295, -7.7297



# Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



76.7696, 31.3479, -12.8502



73.7528, 39.6567, -16.5694



90.1560, -5.4240, 27.4107



41.7748, 2.9946, -0.3571



35.8015, 67.0008, -20.9704

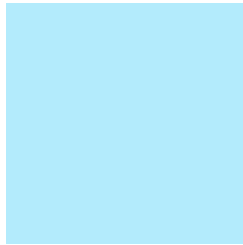


10.9695, 20.6528, -7.3863



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.1944, -17.7456, -9.2045 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

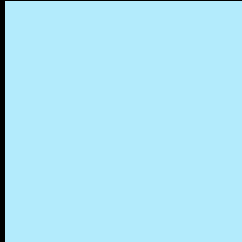
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.1944, -17.7456, -9.2045 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

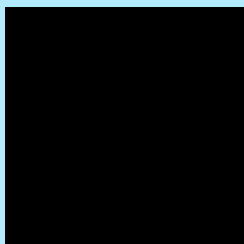
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

## HunterLab 87.1944, -17.7456, -9.2045 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.1944, -17.7456, -9.2045.



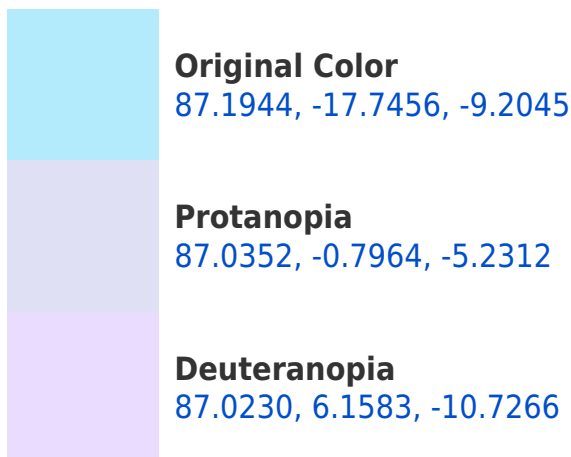
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.1944,

-17.7456, -9.2045.

# Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy

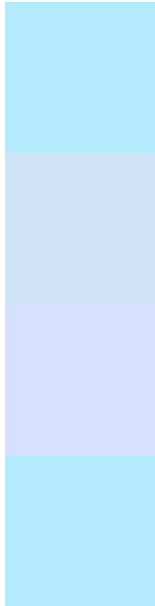




## Tritanopia

87.2675, -17.3345, -10.2347

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.1944, -17.7456, -9.2045

## Protanomaly

86.9908, -7.1635, -7.0499

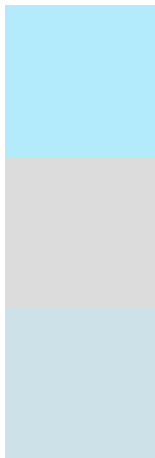
## Deuteranomaly

86.6904, -2.9312, -10.7622

## Tritanomaly

87.2309, -17.5405, -9.7185

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.1944, -17.7456, -9.2045

## Achromatopsia

84.5987, -4.5140, 4.5964

## Achromatomaly

85.2383, -9.5568, -0.7471

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 87.1944, -17.7456, -9.2045 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(179, 235, 252)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(179, 235, 252)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(179, 235, 252) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(179, 235, 252) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 87.1944, -17.7456, -9.2045 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

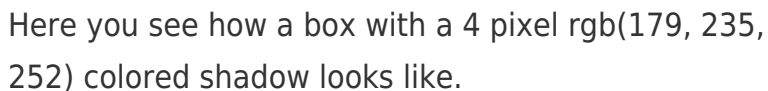
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(179, 235, 252) }
```



If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(179, 235, 252) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(179, 235, 252)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(179, 235, 252); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 235, 252);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 235,  
252) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 87.1944, -17.7456, -9.2045 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(179, 235, 252) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(179,  
235, 252) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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